

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year.....\$ 2 00
Ten copies, one year..... 17 50
Twenty copies, one year..... 30 00
An additional copy, free of charge, to the
getter-up of a club of ten or twenty.
As we are compelled by law to pay postage
in advance on papers sent outside of Ohio
county, we are forced to require payment on
subscriptions in advance. Paper.
All papers will be promptly stopped at the
expiration of the time subscribed for.
All letters on business must be addressed to
Jno. P. Bannett & Co., Publishers.

For the Hartford Herald.
SOMEBODY'S DARLING.
BY ALEX. H. CUMMINS.

Beneath the cold drifting snow a female was
found. Her cold, wrinkled face bearing traces
of past beauty.....
She was somebody's darling.
That poor shivering thing,
With aught but thin tatters,
To keep out the sting
Of the cold, biting blast,
Which swept down the street,
And pierced to the bone
Her uncovered feet.

She was somebody's darling,
That low, bending form,
That tottering creep
Through the wintry storm,
With a step that was heavy
With the burden of years,
And a heart that was weary
Of this life's span of tears.

She was somebody's darling,
That little little form,
As she lay quietly sleeping
Mid the low, sweeping storm,
With the thin, silvery tresses,
Shielding her brow
From the chilly caresses
Of the fast falling snow.

She was somebody's darling,
In the long years ago,
When her eyes sparkled brightly,
And her brow was of snow,
When her long silken tresses,
In a beautiful fold,
Fell over her shoulders
Like a shower of gold.

She was somebody's darling,
Then leave her not there,
But "lift her up tenderly,
With love and with care,
And think not of her poverty,
As love it debars,
Then somebody will bless you,
High up 'mid the stars.

THE FAITHFUL GUEST, OR A Night of Danger.

* There was something—I forget what
—to take grandfather and grand-
mother away from home one day in
October of the year I lived with them
in Burn's Hollow. It may have been
a funeral or some religious meeting,
for they both drove off dressed in their
best, in the gig, with old Ajax har-
nessed to it, and after I had tucked in
grandma's iron gray silk skirt and ran
back to the house for grandpa's spec-
tacles and had seen the gig vanish in
the distance I felt lonely. Burn's
Hollow was a lonesome place at all
times, and the handsome rambling
mansion, which might have sheltered
a regiment, had a ghostly air about it
when one walked through the upper
rooms alone.

There were but two servants in the
kitchen, Hannah Oaks and the Irish
lad, Anthony. I heard them laughing
merrily together, for, though Hannah
was an old woman, she was full of fun,
and in five minutes the door opened,
and Hannah came in with the tray.
"Please, miss," said she as she set it
down, "may I run over to Mapleton
to-night? My sister's daughter had a
boy last night, they say, and I want to
see it nat'ally—it's the first I've ever
had of grand niece or nephew."

"Who brought the news?" I asked.
"Anthony, miss," said Hannah.
"He met George—that's my niece's
husband—when he was out after the
cow, straying as she always is, and told
him to 'tell Hannah she's a grand
aunt.'"

"You may go," I said, "but don't
stay late. Grandpa and grandma may
be away all night, and I feel nervous.
To be sure there is Anthony, but I
never rely on him. Be certain not to
stay late." I repeated this injunction
with a sort of fright stealing over me
—a presentiment of evil, I might say—
and something prompted me to add,
"Be back by nine"—why, I can not
say; but I felt as if, at nine, I should
be in some peculiar danger.

Hannah promised, and, after doing
all that I required, went away, and I
heard her heavy shoes on the garden
walk, outside.

Early as it was, I had dropped the
curtains and lighted the wax candles
on the mantel, and I sat long over my
tea, finding a certain companionship
in it, as women of all ages will.

I sat thus a long time, and was star-
led from my reverie by a rap at the
door—a timid sort of rap—so that I
knew at once that it was neither a
member of the house nor an intimate
friend. I waited, expecting Anthony to
answer the door, but finding he did
not, went to it myself.

It had grown quite dark, and the
moon rose late that night. At first I
could only make out a crouching figure
at the bottom of the porch. But when
I spoke, it advanced, and by the light
of the hall lamp I saw a black man.
I had always had a sort of fear of a ne-
gro, and instinctively shrunk away, but
as I did so he spoke in a husky whis-
per:

er: "This is Massa Morton's, isn't it?"

"Yes," I replied, "but grandfather
is out."

As I retreated he advanced.
"Please, miss," he said, "Judge B.
sent me here. He said massa 'ud help
me on. Let me stay here a night, miss.
I's trabbled five days since I left him.
Hidin' like. I's awful hungry, 'pears
like I'd drop, and ole massa's arter me.
For the lub of heaven, miss, let me
hide somewhere's, and gib me jes' a
crust. Massa Judge promise Massa
Morton 'ud help me an it's kept me
up. Missus will, I know."

I knew that grandfather had given
succor to some of these poor wretches
before; but I felt that I might be do-
ing wrong by admitting a stranger in
his absence.

Caution and pity struggled within
me. At last I said: "You have a note
from the Judge, I suppose, sir?"

"I had some writin' on a paper,"
said the man, "but I's lost it, de night
it rained so. Ah! miss, I's tellin' the
truif—Judge sent me, sure as I's a sin-
ner. I's been helped along so far, and
'pears like I mus' get to Canada. Can't
go back noways. Wife's dare, and de
young uns. Got clear a year ago.
Miss, I'll pray for you every day ov
my life ef you'll jes' be so good to me
—Thank you, miss."

For somehow, when he spoke of wife
and children, I had stepped back and
let him in.

It was the back hall door to which
the rap had come, and the kitchen was
close at hand. I led him thither.
When I saw how worn he was, how
wretched, how his eyes glistened, and
how under his rough blue shirt his
heart beat so that you could count the
pulses, I forgot my caution. I brought
out cold meat and bread, drew a mug
of cider, and spread them on the table.
The negro ate voraciously, as only a
starving man could eat, and I left him
to find Anthony, to whom I intended
to give directions for his lodging
throughout the night.

To my surprise, Anthony was no-
where about the house or garden.

Hannah must have taken him with
her across the lonely road to Mapleton.

It was natural, but I felt angry.

Yet I longed for Hannah's return,
and listened very anxiously until the
clock struck nine. Then, instead of
her footsteps, I heard the patter of
raindrops and the rumbling of thund-
er, and looking out saw that a heavy
storm was coming on.

Now, certainly, grandpa and grand-
ma would not come, and Hannah,
waiting for the storm to pass, would
not be here for hours. However, my
fear of the negro was quite gone, and I
felt a certain pride in conducting my-
self bravely under these trying circum-
stances.

Accordingly I went up stairs, found
in the attic sundry pillows and bolsters,
and carried them kitchenward.

"Here," I said, "make yourself a
bed on the settee yonder, and be easy
for the night. No one will follow you
in such a terrible storm as this, and,
no doubt, grandpa will assist you when
he returns home. Good night."

"Good night, and God bless you,
miss," still speaking in a very husky
whisper. And so I left him.

But I did not go up stairs to my
bed-room. I intended for that night
to remain dressed and to sit up in
grandpa's arm-chair, with candles and
a book for company. Therefore I
locked the door, took the most com-
fortable position, and, opening a vol-
ume, composed myself to read.

Reading, I fell asleep. How long I
slept I can not tell. I was awakened
by a low sound like the prying of a
chisel.

At first it mixed with my last dream
so completely that I took no heed of it,
but at last I understood that some one
was at work upon the lock of the door.

I sat perfectly motionless, the blood
curdling in my veins, and still chip,
chip, chip went the horrible little in-
strument, until at last I knew whence
the sounds came.

Back of the sitting-room was grand-
pa's study. There, in a great old-
fashioned chair, were stored the family
silver, grandpa's jewelry, and sundry
sums of money and valuable papers.
The safe itself stood in a closet in a re-
cess, and at the closet the thief was
now at work.

The thief—ah, without doubt the
negro I had fed and sheltered.

Perhaps the next act would be to
murder me if I listened. The storm
was still raging; but though the road
was lonely, better that than this house
with such horrible company. I could

not save my grandfather's property,
but I could save my own life.

I crept across the room and into the
hall, and to the door. There, softly as
I could, I unfastened the bars and
bolts, but, alas! one was above my
reach. I waited and listened. Then
I moved a hall chair to the spot and
climbed upon it. In doing so I struck
my shoulder against the door frame.

It was but a slight noise, but at that
moment the chip of the chisel stopped,
I heard a gliding foot, and—horror of
horrors—a man came from the study,
sprang toward me, and clutched me
with both hands, holding my arms as
in a vice, while he hissed in my ear:

"You'd tell, would you? You'd call
help?—You might better have slept,
you had; for you see you've got to pay
for waking. I'd rather hev let a chick
like you off; but you know me now,
and I can't let you live."

I stared in his face with horror, ming-
led with an awful surprise; for now
that it was close to me I saw, not
the negro, but our own hired man,
Anthony—Anthony, whom I had sup-
posed to be miles away with Han-
nah. He was little more than a youth,
and I had given him many a present
and always treated him well.

I pleaded with him kindly.

"Anthony, I never did you any
harm. I am young. I am a girl.
Don't kill me, Anthony. Take the
money. Don't kill me, for poor grand-
ma's sake."

"You'd tell on me," said Anthony,
doggedly. "Likely I'd be caught. No,
I've got to kill you."

As he spoke he took his hands from
my shoulders and clutched my throat
fiercely.

I had time to utter one suffocating
shriek; then I was strangling, dying,
with sparks in my eyes, and a sound
of roaring waters in my ears, and
then—what had sprung on my assas-
sin, with the swift silence of a leopard?
What had clutched me from him, and
stood over him with something glitter-
ing above his head? The mist cleared
away—the blurred mists that had gath-
ered over my eyes. As sight returned
I saw the negro with his foot upon
Anthony's breast.

The fugitive whom I had housed and
fed had saved my life.

Then ten minutes after—ten min-
utes in which but for that poor slave's
presence I would have been hurried out
of life—the rattle of wheels and the
turdy feet of old Ajax we heard with-
out, and my grand-parents were with
me.

It is needless to say that we were
not ungrateful to our preserver; need-
less also tell of Anthony's punishment.
It came out during his trial that he
had long contemplated the robbery;
that the absence of my grandparents
appearing to afford an opportunity, he
had decoyed Hannah away with a lie,
and hid in the study. He knew noth-
ing of the negro's presence in the
house, and, being naturally supersti-
tious, had actually fancied my pro-
tector a creature from the other world,
and submitted without a struggle.

Long ago—so we heard—the slave,
a slave no longer, met his wife and chil-
dren beyond danger; and now that the
bonds are broken for all in this free
land, doubtless his fears are over, and
he sits beside his humble Canadian
hearth when even-tides come on.

Morton's Pet Measure.

Senator Morton introduced his pet
measure into the Senate yesterday,
looking to the election of the president
of the United States by a direct vote
of the people. As long as there was
no direct vote of the people. As long
as there was no danger of any weaken-
ing of Radical domination Morton did
not see any danger in the present mode
of counting the electoral vote. Under
the twenty-second joint rule of Con-
gress it is provided that both houses
of Congress shall count the vote in joint
session. Upon any objection being
raised to a vote the houses separate and
vote upon the objection, which if sus-
tained by a majority of either house,
the vote objected to is thrown out.
Under this rule it will be seen that the
election of a president might possibly
be thrown into the House of Repre-
sentatives. As the present House is
Democratic and a President is to be
elected next year, the wily Morton
wants to provide, if possible, against
such an awful calamity as the defeat of
Grantism through a rule adopted by
the Radicals themselves to keep the
Southern States in a condition of vas-
sage. It is not likely that the Dem-
ocrats will further Morton's new
plan."—*Courier-Journal*.

A Negro attempts to Rape a Little Child at Henderson. He is Fol- lowed and Escaped. But is Cap- tured in Evansville.

[Evansville Journal, 30th ult.]

One of those nameless crimes, which
now and then shock a community, was
attempted at Henderson, Sunday
night, but by a fortunate accident was
prevented. A little girl not quite
twelve years old, named Katie Hack,
daughter of George Hack, a merchant,
who has a store on Upper Elm street,
who was returning to her father's
home from a neighbor's, about a square
and a half distant. It was quite dark,
and as there were no gas lamps be-
tween the two points, the way was
lonely and dark, and there were few
frequenters. When she had gone half
way she was suddenly seized by a
burly negro named Reubin Clore, who
quickly

THRUST A HANDKERCHIEF INTO HER
MOUTH.

To suppress her cries, and dragged her
back into a vacant lot a few paces off,
where he attempted to accomplish his
fiendish desires. Happily for the un-
fortunate child, some other persons
chanced to pass that way, and the
ruffian, fearing that her struggles and
half-suppressed cries might attract at-
tention, ran away and left her bruised
and almost senseless with fright and
excitement. She informed her par-
ents immediately of the outrage, and
told who the fiend was. Search was
at once instituted, but he could not be
found. It appears now that he went
down to the George Roberts, which
was moored in a place almost inacces-
sible, and came to this city at 10:30
o'clock Sunday night. Yesterday
morning he engaged passage on the
Grey Eagle for Louisville, and had
his baggage stored away.

Early in the morning a telegram
came with a description of the man,
and the police began a search for him.
At daylight Mr. Wm. Whitehead,
of Henderson, left that place on horse-
back and rode to this city, crossing
the high sloughs, with a stern deter-
mination to catch the ruffian. When
he arrived in this city

HIS BOOTS WERE FROZEN TO HIS
STIRRUPS.

by the water taken in crossing the
sloughs.

Upon arriving, Mr. Whitehead and
officer Paul started out upon a fresh
search, and wound up at the river,
where the Grey Eagle was preparing
to leave. They looked over the boat,
but could not find their man. Not
despairing, they still waited and
watched, and just as the last bell rang,
and the boat was about ready to start,
officer Paul saw the negro

CRAWL FROM UNDER THE BOILER,

and both jumped aboard, and in an-
other minute he was captured. Capt.
Penn was informed of the situation,
and, at their request, he landed them
two miles above the city, on the Ken-
tucky side, whence the three walked
to Henderson, the prisoner's hands be-
ing pinioned to prevent him escaping.
Capt. Penny, furthermore, would make
no charge for the transfer.

When the prisoners arrived at Hen-
derson, they all went into the grocery
of Mr. Hack, the child's father, on the
pretense of getting a drink. Neither
of the men had said a word to Clore
of the charge against him. When they
entered the store, the little girl was
within, and as soon as the negro
saw her, he exclaimed coaxingly:

"It wasn't me, Kate, was it?"

The child identified him at once.
The store was crowded with people,
and the excitement began to rage, and
a TREE AND A ROPE

were freely suggested, but the men in
charge hurried him quickly away and
lodged him in jail. The excitement
among the German citizens were in-
tense, and it was feared that an effort
would be made to lynch him that
night. We received the following
special, however, which indicated oth-
erwise.

"There seems to be little excitement
prevailing over the rape case at pres-
ent. The prisoner is confined in the
county jail, awaiting the execution of
the law. Officer Evans says there is
no fear of them mobbing him to-night."

Officer Paul and Mr. Whitehead re-
turned to this city in the afternoon,
and the latter will return to Hen-
derson this morning. It was a fortunate
arrest, and both deserve much credit.

Female trade "drummers" have
made their appearance at the West.
They are piquant audacious; and hun-
dreds of business men are not return-
ing to their families as early in the
evening as usual.

For the Hartford Herald. The Love of Money is the Root of All Evil.

This was the text of the Rev. Dr.
Coleman at Mt. Carmel Church, on the
1st Sunday in December, 1875, for a
sermon delivered to a very respectable
congregation. He considered the sub-
ject, 1st in its effect upon society, 2d
in its effect upon the body politic, 3d
in its effect upon the moral and relig-
ious condition of the different churches.

He said that the love of money is the
root—not of one evil, not of several
evils—but of all evils; society felt its
effects from the highest to the lowest
and through all its different grades;
that the question of the present day
was, not whether a man or woman was
virtuous, honest, sober, truthful, reli-
able, but, have they got money? He
portrayed society as being in a condi-
tion that all the moral obligations of
the human family to each other are
forgotten and money seemed to be the
only thing to live for. Men and wo-
men were selling their virtue, honor,
integrity and their very souls for
money. The inordinate love of money
is growing to be an evil, a Maelstrom
that will engulf and swallow up every
virtue which ought to be attached to
society. In politics the love of money
has overcome patriotism, love of coun-
try—every consideration that ought to
operate upon the minds of a people
who have reserved to themselves the
power of self government, and through
the operation of the passion of avarice
our power of self government was fast
passing away. Through the influence
of money used in elections, instead of
having men in office of morality, in-
tegrity and honesty, men are elected
who have money to spend to buy the
people's votes, and who, when elected,
turn upon the people and replenish
their pockets by robbing of the very
people who elected them. Our love of
money is a leprosy, a putrifying sore
upon the body politic in all its legisla-
tive, judicial and ministerial depart-
ments, and had become a fearful na-
tional evil. In the courts of justice a
man of money could go unwhipped
of justice, and the poor scamp would
have to suffer the righteous indignation
of an offended law.

It is effect upon the religious world
it has the same blighting influence.
The man or woman to be a christian
has to be honest, virtuous, truthful,
industrious and religious. Without
this it is a farce. An inordinate love
of money will destroy all these; it holds
him or her from an attendance upon
the house of God; it keeps him or her
away from the church meeting, with-
holds their means from the support of
the gospel and from charitable pur-
poses; their motto is that it takes
money to make money; they are serv-
ing the mammon of unrighteousness.

The Reverend Doctor wound up his
sermon by giving some sound advice,
and his humble correspondent thought
at the time that if all those who pro-
fessed to be preachers of the gospel
would combine and organize them-
selves into an army of warriors and
carry the war into Africa and arouse
the people up to wage war upon the
corrupting influences of money, that
society, church and State might see,
and be saved from the fate of the cities
of ancient times, in a moral point of
view. Society, morally and political-
ly, has become a seething mass of cor-
ruption.

The Doctor's sermon was such as is
characteristic of him, spoken in lan-
guage that all could understand; his re-
asoning was cogent, his diction bold and
uncompromising; his positions were
clear and positive, and when he was
done with them no one doubted their
correctness. Such sermons would be
well at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, or
in New York, Boston, Cincinnati,
Louisville, in fact they would be well
in every church building, street corner
and road side in our land. Your cor-
respondent has endeavored to give only
an outline.

If Bruce and Spencer lose their seats
in the Senate, as is likely, if the
charges of corruption and bribery are
pushed against them, it will make
quite a gap in the Republican major-
ities. Counting also the rejection of
Pinckback, the Senate would stand:
Republicans, 38; opposition, 32. And
as Democrats would be returned from
Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama,
and two or three nominally Republican
senators can not be counted on to vote
with the Radicals, there is a fine
chance for a tie in the Senate.—*Courier-
Journal*.

HORACE GREELEY'S BIRTHPLACE. A Project to Remove the Old House to the Centennial Grounds.

[Correspondence Boston Herald.]

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 27.—A
project is on foot, which, if it is made
to succeed, will make New Hamp-
shire's headquarters at the Philadel-
phia Centennial Exhibition a spot of
national interest. It is proposed to
purchase and remove there the house
in which Horace Greeley was born.

This house now stands on the old
Greeley farm in Amherst, about five
miles from Manchester. It is very
old-fashioned, oak framed, story-and-
a-half building, 30x40, with 7½ foot
stud, and contains four rooms. The
occupant is an aged man named Wm.
Brown, and has lived on the place
nearly half a century. He was a
friend of the great journalist, and did
him great service in the days of ex-
treme poverty, when his sudden de-
parture saved him from imprisonment
for debt. The old farm is of but little
value, but of late years has proved a
source of profit through the conversion
of apple trees into canes for relie-
ment. Though in 1844 Brown was
ready, as a good Millerite, to ascend to
heaven and leave his earthly goods, and
has prepared himself for the serial trip
several times since, now at the advan-
ced age of eighty-four, when nature has
arranged for him to ascend in the regu-
lar way, he clings with obstinacy to
the things of this life. He wants
\$2,000 for the old house, which is bare-
ly worth a quarter of that amount.
The State Centennial Commission are
ready to build him a new one in place
of the old one, but more than that their
funds will not allow.

A Colony of Madmen.

The town of Ghel, situated in the
province of Antwerp, has been for six
centuries an abode of madmen, and
tradition even takes the story back
eleven centuries. There are 11,000
people in the place, and they have
charge of 1,300 lunatics from abroad,
who are boarded around in the fami-
lies, and treated with great considera-
tion. The children from youth are
familiarized with the business, and all
the people know how to manage those
committed to their care. The inhabi-
tants are all, so to speak, engaged in
the surveillance of the lunatics. One of
the greatest social punishments that
can be inflicted upon a family is to de-
clare that it is unfit to receive such
boarders. The lunatics are disposed
of among the inhabitants according to
their wealth or station, wealthy pa-
tients being sent into the better fami-
lies, and poor ones to the poorer. Of
course the very immoral or dangerous
lunatics are not thus disposed of. The
cures average from sixty to seventy-
five to the hundred. Ghel is divided
into four districts, each with its over-
seer and physician. Large sums of
money are spent in the place by the
patients, and families generally are
always desirous of having one or more
lunatics on their hands.

AS THE United States has extra-
dition treaties which include forgery
and embezzlement, with Great Britain,
France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Nor-
way, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation,
and Belgium, it will not be safe for
Tweed to travel about any of those
countries. He has, however, open for
him, Portugal, Denmark, Holland,
Russia, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Cuba,
Porto Rico, St. John, St. Croix, South
America, China, and Japan. In these
countries he can not be touched. If he
left New York on a vessel, as is sur-
mised, he doubtless went to South
America to call on Don Pedro, of
Brazil.—*Courier-Journal*.

A grange brother being asked by a
sister why he had not attended regu-
larly at his grange, said that he did
not see that it was paying him. "Well,"
said she, "you should remember that
a grange is like a farm, and the mem-
bers are as laborers—they get pay in
exact accordance with the work they
do."

Mr. A. E. Wilson, the senior part-
ner of Gen. Jno. M. Harlan, has been
appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury
Department at Washington, to succeed
Avery who has just been convicted of
complicity in the whisky ring at St.
Louis. Mr. Wilson is a native of Ken-
tucky and bears a fine reputation.

A Detroit paper says the farmers in
the interior of Michigan owe the mer-
chant over \$5,000,000.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion.....\$ 1 00
One square, each additional insertion..... 50
One square, one year..... 15 00
One-fourth column per year..... 30 00
One-third column, per year..... 20 00
One-half column, per year..... 10 00
One column, one year..... 5 00
For shorter time, at proportionate rates.
One inch of space constitutes a square.
The matter of yearly advertisements charged
quarterly free of charge. For further particu-
lars, address
Jno. P. Bannett & Co., Publishers.

The Shadow of the Third Term.

The following is an extract from a
Washington correspondent to the Chi-
cago Journal:

There is, however, a scheme on foot,
with the object of conferring continued
honor upon President Grant, which I
must regard as fairly entitled to the
cautious consideration of the public.
The scheme, or rather suggestion, here-
referred to, grew out of the fact, which
will not be denied, that General Grant,
in accepting the Presidency, made a
great pecuniary sacrifice.

Two plans in connection herewith
have been canvassed. One is a pro-
posed amendment to the Constitution.
This is, in short, the suggestion of a
new article to the Constitution, pro-
viding that every ex-President of the
United States shall be, upon his retire-
ment from office, except by impeachment,
a Senator of the United States
at Large for life.

Another plan is to specially provide
for President Grant, without waiting
for a general provision on the subject.
This plan is simply to declare the law
that ex-President Grant shall be Gen-
eralissimo of the army. It is a propo-
sition, in a word, to place him again at
the head of our army, by the creation
of a new office, made expressly for him
during his lifetime, and without at all
interfering with the pay and emolu-
ments of the present General and
Lieutenant-General. This proposed
plan would be in almost exact analogy
of what was done in the case of Wash-
ington, who, after his retirement and
war was threatened with France, was
declared Generalissimo, and actually
held that office for some time, though
never exercising its functions in the
field.

Such are the proposed projects as to
President Grant as I get them here.
They are not, of course, talked about
on the streets or in the saloons and
public club rooms; but those who are
able to go behind the scenes and get at
the inside of things—the open secrets
of this political metropolis—know that
these things are being constantly talk-
ed about by the initiated, and are like-
ly soon to take shape and come before
the public.

J. W. RENFROW, of Washington
county, has been appointed State
Treasurer of Georgia.

The New York Herald says in the
present House of Representatives "the
forerunner, the John-Baptist, of the
coming Democratic dispensation."

New Richmond, West Virginia, is
shipping walnut logs to London, where
better prices are obtained than in this
country.

Mrs. Lowrie, the converted actress
is conducting revival meetings at Port
Jervis, N. Y., in the regular old camp
meeting style.

THE Democratic State Convention,
for the State of Texas, has been called
to meet in Galveston on January 5th,
1875. The prospects are that Gov.
Coke will be nominated for re-election.
The Constitutional Convention have at
last closed their labors, and have draft-
ed a document that is superior in many
respects to the Constitutions of any of
her sister States.

THE Grange and Our Young Men.

The efforts of the Patrons of Hus-
bandry to elevate the calling of the
farmer and put it upon an equality
with other pursuits, are being crowned
with signal success, and are doing a
great deal towards making our

THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
—BY—
JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
prepaid at this office.
Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,
invariably in advance.
Should the paper suspend publication, from
any cause, during the year, we will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish subscribers
for the unexpired term with any paper of the
same price they may select.
Advertisements of business men are solicited;
except those of saloon keepers and dealers in in-
toxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns under any circumstances.
All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.
Communications intended for advertising and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. Jos. Haycraft, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
E. B. Marshall, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. H. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
E. L. Wirt, Jailor, Hartford.
Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COUNTY COURT.
Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. C. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderford, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every
month.

QUARTERLY COURT.
Begins on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.
Begins on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.
J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.
G. Smith Pittsford, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Boswell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.
Caney District, No. 1.—P. H. Alford, Justice,
held March 1, June 17, September 4, December
18, E. P. Telford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.
East Springs District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 5, June 15, September 2,
December 16. D. J. Wilcox, Justice, held
March 15, June 2, September 16, December 2.
Centerville District, No. 3.—W. P. Bender,
Justice, held March 21, June 14, September 30,
December 15. T. S. Bennett, Justice, held
March 16, June 28, September 15, December
30.

Hells Store District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,
Justice, held March 11, June 23, September 11,
December 27. S. Woodward, Justice, held
March 18, September 25, December 11.
Franklin District, No. 5.—C. W. R. Cobb,
Justice, held March 5, June 19, September 8, Decem-
ber 22. J. L. Barton, Justice, held March 20, June
7, September 24, December 26.

Ellis District, No. 6.—W. R. May, Justice,
held March 9, June 23, September 23, Decem-
ber 22. J. L. Barton, Justice, held March 22, June
5, September 22, December 22.
Hartford District, No. 7.—Jno. P. Cooper,
Justice, held March 12, June 23, September 14,
December 29. A. B. Bennett, Justice, held March
26, June 11, September 27, December 13.
Cromwell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin,
Justice, held March 27, June 16, September 29,
December 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, held March
17, June 30, September 21, December 31.

Hartford District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, held March 12, June 24, September 13,
December 28. Jno. M. Leach, Justice, held March
26, June 12, September 23, December 14.
Sulphur Springs District, No. 10.—R. G.
Wedding, Justice, held March 19, June 5, Septem-
ber 21, December 7. Jno. A. Bennett, Justice,
held March 8, June 18, September 7, December 21.
Burdett District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,
Justice, held March 10, June 22, September 10,
December 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, held March
23, June 9, September 16, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.
Hartford—E. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mon-
day in January, April, July and October.
Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.
Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Caney—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1875.

W. R. BONNER, LOCAL EDITOR.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

A Splendid Investment.

We will send the Farmers' Home
Journal, price \$2.00 per year, and THE
HARTFORD HERALD, price \$2.00 per
year, to the same address for the small
sum of \$3.00 per year. Send on the
money and get both papers.

Look out for the Red Mark.

Subscribers who see a red mark
on the margin of their paper near
their names may know that their
time has expired. We hope all such
will renew at once.

Terrible Storm at Sea.

And there will be a terrible storm
around here if those who owe me do
not come up and pay me at once. I
cannot furnish the sick with medicine
free, as I have to pay cash for all my
drugs. I will be compelled to sue on
all my notes and accounts if not paid
at once.
Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN,
Nov. 24th, 1875.

The Oyster Supper Last Friday Night.

The feast of the gods, no doubt, was
an entertainment especially palatable to
those mythical beings of heathen
mythology, and, as no "bill of fare" has
been handed down through the shadowy
vista of past ages, we are left to draw
on our imagination for the viands
which constituted the refreshments.
But, as memory as well as imagination
often fail when most needed, we shall
leave the problem for some antiquarian
whose facilities for penetrating the
dark recesses of ante-diluvian culinary
art are superior to our own, and, being
more faithful as a historian of events
that transpire in our day and genera-
tion, will faithfully chronicle the
Feast of the Gods. As the occasion
was one of social enjoyment, and the
company consisted of over fifty gentle-
men, representing almost every pro-
fession and avocation in life, we shall
confine ourselves to a description of the
table and the luxurious manner of its
arrangement, and the gentlemanly,
courteous and whole-souled way in
which Mr. Lyon, the proprietor of the
Hartford House, catered to the wants
of his guests and friends on this occa-
sion. On last Friday this popular
landlord requested his friends to be
present at 9 o'clock p. m. Before that
hour the public room was filled with
guests, and sparks of wit and humor
flashed with the brilliancy and freedom
of a meteoric shower, each endeavoring
to surpass himself in entertaining
his neighbor with the choicest eman-
ation of gifted intellect, and couplets of
poems passed around the circle as rib-
bons of gold from the inspiration of the
moment. The door of the spacious
dining-room was thrown open, and the
guests ushered into a hall brilliantly
illuminated, and the long table, mag-
nificently arranged and appropriately
decorated, was soon filled, and the
anticipations of the guests substan-
tially realized. Oysters of the
finest quality and flavor were served in
every conceivable manner known to
epicurean taste, and the feast com-
menced. The attentive servants, un-
der the surveillance of the inimitable
host, seemed to be here, there and
everywhere at one and the same mo-
ment, and, from the smile of satisfac-
tion and jolly contentment which set-
tled upon the face of the company, we
knew they "felt just as happy as a big
sun-flower," and that memory after
long years have passed will revert with
a melancholy pleasure to that social
gathering, when the new year was
about to arise as the fabled Phoenix
from the ashes of the old, and in its full-
blown plumage of beauty be a source
of joy and happiness to all.

The Courier-Journal as a Jockey.

We were surprised at the Courier-
Journal's attempt to "go back on us"
as to the dog and mare swap. That
delightful and able exponent of poli-
tics and morality would have us believe
it knew a thing or two outside of city
life, and could tell a horse's age by the
droop of its tail; but, admitting its pro-
ficiency in horsemanship, we think it prob-
able he would not distinguish a Texan
ox from a muley cow, nor could the
Journal tell the age of either by exam-
ining their upper teeth.

The Gentleman who now owns the grey mare.

The gentleman who now owns the
grey mare, which, by the way, is often
the better horse, under certain circum-
stances, would undoubtedly refuse
\$1,000 for her—could he be persuaded
she will live to beat the time of Gold-
smith's Maid—and we think it unkind
in the Courier-Journal to attempt to de-
stroy fond hopes so recently acquired.

A Lusus Naturæ.

Mr. Ben. Farmer, merchant and
farmer, at Farmdale, in this county,
laid upon our table yesterday a
remarkable growth of white corn, be-
ing a single stalk with forty-one ears
upon it. The grains or kernel are well
matured and sound. Mr. Farmer is
one of the model farmers of Franklin,
and as a corn-raiser cannot be excel-
led. He gives his vote in favor of
white corn, of course.—Frankfort Yeoman.

As the Yeoman is still in the pop-corn trade.

We suppose this huge yield
of forty-one ears was the product of a
stalk of forty-one branches. We do
not raise pop-corn to any extent in this
county, consequently cannot beat it in
numbers; but our "yaller" variety will,
on one stock, produce as much as the
forty-one ears of pop-corn put together.

Sociable.

We are requested to state that there
will be a sociable meeting at the resi-
dence of Dr. Berry, on Monday night.
An invitation is extended to the whole
world to be present.

Two men were killed in Owensboro on Monday last.

The difficulty origi-
nated from some misunderstanding
concerning a beef bill, when both drew
their pistols and commenced firing.
The result is two burials, one of the
party receiving two and the other three
shots.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Sold for record since our last issue.]
J. H. Paxton's heir, by master
commissioner E. R. Murrell, to Sam'l
J. Paxton, 50 acres, deed of partition.
Same.
To Sarah A. Paxton, 74 acres, deed
of partition.
Same.
To Francis J. Paxton, 50 acres, deed
of partition.
Same.
To Eliza F. Paxton, 54 acres, deed
of partition.
All of said tracts are situated on the
waters of Lewis creek.
Hoover Neighbors, by commissioner
Murrell, to John P. Barrett, 2.7 of 60
acres, on Caney, \$250.
James M. Peak, to Sallie Eidson,
12 acres on Muddy creek, \$100.
James M. Peak, to Joseph H. Mil-
ler, 15 acres on Muddy creek, \$150.
Sallie Smith, to L. P. Down, 74
acres, district 3, \$733.
L. P. Down, to J. H. Kimmel, 74
acres, district 3, \$850.
J. H. Kimmel, to L. P. Down, 5
house and lot in Caney, \$400.
J. B. Stevens, to C. W. Stevens,
1.11 of 377 acres on No creek, \$300.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage
licenses issued since our last report:
William M. James and Miss Mil-
ville Cain.
Henry R. Balls and Miss Samantha
J. Jones.
Rile G. Garrett and Miss Mary L.
Thompson.
The Mosel Disaster.

A dispatch from Bremerhafen the
12th states that sixty-eight persons
were killed and thirty-five wounded by
the explosion yesterday on the quay
of the Mosel, and eight are missing.
A passenger on board the Mosel has
since attempted to commit suicide, but
was prevented. He will be examined.
The steamer Mosel was much dam-
aged by the explosion, and the Salier
will probably take her place.
Four of her passengers were killed,
including Hermann Cramer, of Iowa,
and six wounded, among them Rudolph
Witte, of New York.

An official investigation shows that
the total number killed by the explosion
is sixty and the wounded forty.

A social meeting was held Monday
night at Mrs. Bettie Rowe's. A large
crowd was in attendance, and all en-
joyed themselves very much. We
were on a visit to the metropolis, and
were deprived of the pleasure of at-
tending, which we regret exceedingly.
We acknowledge an invitation.

Prepare for the Holidays.

By ordering your new suit from the
Great Clothing House of J. Winter &
Co., Louisville. Their magnificent
stock embraces every variety and sold
at low prices.

Mr. Moody preached to 11,000
women last Sunday evening, and hun-
dreds of others could not get into the
hall. His text was from the marriage
feast.

Stanford, Ky., sent three men to the
penitentiary the other day, one for five
years, two for one year each.

There is 24,527 idiots in the United States.

Ohio has 575 Baptist churches with
43,000 members. New York has 897
with 333,086 members.

Notice.

After the 1st day of Jan. 1876 I
will sell for cash, and on thirty days
time only to those who pay me promptly
at the expiration of said time. In no
instance will I deviate from the above
rule. Goods are now at bottom prices,
and in order to keep my stock com-
plete and my head out of the halter, I am
compelled to abandon the long range
mode of doing business.

An imperative duty.

J. W. FORD.

The new bride of Gen. S. G. Burbridge.

(formerly Mrs. S. R. Magargre.)
is reported to be worth \$200,000.—
[Ex.]

Richard III, the deformed assassin,
contrived to wheedle handsome women
to marry him. Nero and Caligula,
Captain Kid, Simon Girty, et al., all
secured the affections of infatuated
females. It is not at all surprising
then, that a man whose hands are
purpled with the blood of Confederate
prisoners, should also manage to secure
a decent, but too trusting woman for a
wife.

To all Whom it may Concern.

My Dear Friends:
I have been indulgent for four
years—I ask you now to come forward
and settle your accounts. I cannot sup-
ply medicines for the sick, furnish my
family with the necessities of life, and
pay my debts without money. Hoping
you will answer my first and last
call, I remain,
Yours,
T. J. PEEFER

Judge McManama's Vindication.

The statement published in Thurs-
day's Yeoman by Warren Montfort,
Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney for
this District, in reference to the affair
of the Grant county Grand Jury and
the obstruction of a highway in that
county by the Cincinnati Southern
Railroad Company, is a complete vin-
dication of Judge McManama's action,
in that matter at least, from the
charges that have been for some weeks
floating around in the newspapers. We
understand that the charge of drawing
a pistol on some one in Harrison Co.,
in a difficulty growing out of this
same matter of obstructing a highway,
is susceptible of an equally satisfactory
explanation.—Frankfort Yeoman.

Always Buy the Best.

At J. Winter & Co., Louisville. You
can have a nice suit made to order at
greatly reduced prices. Their goods are
of superior quality and they always
give you a good and stylish fit.

The Deutschland a Hopeless Wreck.

Dispatches from London of the 10th
state:
The steamer Deutschland is a hope-
less wreck.
The Board of Trade will institute an
inquiry into the disaster.
When the Deutschland left Bremen
she had one hundred and one adults,
eleven children, and two infants. Of
these fifty-six have been saved, and
fifty-eight are missing, together with a
few of the crew.

Mr. Meyers, of Bremen, a merchant
who was a passenger, censures the peo-
ple of Harwich for not sending assist-
ance Monday. He says the sea was
rough, but not dangerous. He thinks
the captain might safely have launched
the boats during the day, some of
which were only swept away Tuesday
night.

A tug brought in yesterday six ad-
ditional corpses, two females and four
males. One was identified as Grass-
man, a first cabin passenger. A big-
ger also boarded the Deutschland yester-
day, and found other bodies. The
identification of the corpses is difficult.
A Franciscan monk conveys the bodies
of the four nuns to the monastery at
Stratford, near London, for interment.
Other bodies will be buried at Har-
wich.

No arrangements have been made
for saving the cargo, and a fleet of
fishing smacks surrounds the steamer,
carrying away everything portable.
The scene of ruin and plunder is fear-
ful.

Called Meeting.

A called meeting of the stockholders
of the Ohio County Agricultural and
Mechanical Fair Association, will be
held at the Court house in Hartford,
on Saturday, the 18th day of December,
1875. ALL the stockholders are ear-
nestly requested to be present, as busi-
ness of vital importance will be pre-
sented for action.

J. W. BARNETT, Pres't.

S. K. Cox, Sec'y.

Nov. 30th 1875.

The following is the conclusion of President Grant's message to Congress:

As this will be the last annual mes-
sage which I shall have the honor of
transmitting to Congress before my
successor is chosen, I repeat or recapitu-
late the questions which I deem of
vital importance, which should be leg-
islated upon and settled at this ses-
sion:
First—That the States shall be re-
quired to afford the opportunity of a
good common school education to eve-
ry child within their limits.
Second—That no sectarian tenets
shall ever be taught in any school sup-
ported in whole or in part by the State
or nation, or by the proceeds of any
tax levied on any community.
Make education compulsory so far
as to deprive all persons who can not
read and write from becoming voters
after the year 1890, disfranchising
none, however, on the grounds of il-
literacy who may be voters at the time
this amendment takes effect.
Third—Declare Church and State
forever separate and distinct, but each
free within its proper sphere, and that
all church property shall bear its own
proportion of taxes.
Fourth—Drive out licensed immor-
ality, such as polygamy and the im-
portation of women for illegitimate
purposes.
To recur again to the Centennial
year, it would seem as though now, as
we are about to begin the second cen-
tury of our national existence, would
be a most fitting time for these re-
forms.
Fifth—The enactment of such laws
will secure a speedy return to a
sound currency, such as will command
the respect of the world.

The Civil Rights Bill Tested in Texas.

Mr. J. H. Nelms telegraphed the
Denison News from Taylor, Friday eve-
ning, that the jury cleared Mr. Foley,
charged with violating the civil rights
bill, in refusing Clara B. Williams
(colored) admission to the ladies' car
last summer, and that he was discharg-
ed.

This has been looked upon as a test
case, consequently the trial has been
watched with a good deal of interest.
Had the defendant been convicted,
similar cases would have been worked
up all over the State.

The result in this case, which was,
no doubt, inaugurated for the express
purpose of bringing the question be-
fore the courts, will, no doubt put a
quietus to similar experiments. Soci-
ety will regulate itself, so far as the two
races are concerned, if meddlesome in-
dividuals will only let the colored peo-
ple alone.

Counterfeit Money.

It is advisable not to take any bills
on the following named banks. Most
of the genuine have been called in and
those in circulation are counterfeit:
\$2 on Ninth National, New York.
\$5 on Galena, Illinois.
\$5 on Peru, Illinois.
\$5 on the 1st National Bank of Au-
rora, Illinois.
\$5 on the Merchants' Bank of Chi-
cago.
\$5 on the 1st National Bank of Chi-
cago.
\$5 on the Traders' Bank of Chicago.
\$5 on the Paxton Bank of Illinois.
\$5 on the Canton Bank of Illinois.
\$5 on Third National, Chicago.
\$10 on the Warren Bank of Rhode
Island.
\$10 on the Marion Bank of New
York.
\$10 on the 1st National Bank of Phil-
adelphia.
\$10 on the Bank of Troy, New York.
\$10 on the Poughkeepsie Bank of Pou-
keepsie, New York.
\$10 on the Bank of Richmond, Ind.
\$10 on First National, Red Hook,
New York.
\$10 on Central, Rome, New York.
\$10 on First National, Lockport,
New York.
\$100 on Central, New York City.

The Missouri Republican says:

There is not a word in the Presi-
dent's message about the huge whisky
frauds. One would have thought that
a conspiracy maintained for four years
which had robbed the government of
\$4,000,000, and the revelation of
which has so profoundly shocked the
country, is entitled to a few lines in
an Executive message nine columns in
length.

And no allusion whatever is made
to the recent death of Vice-President
Wilson. Remarkable omission!

The municipal election held in Louisville.

resulted in the re-election of
Charles Jacob to the Mayoralty, by a
majority of 835, in a vote of over 26,
000. Much money was expended in
this election by friends of both Jacobs
and Baxter, and thousands of dollars
changed hands on the issue.

Nothing excels in wonder the bridge system of the west.

all built up
since the war. The Missouri is bridged
at St. Charles (6535 feet long), Boone-
ville, Kansas City, Leavenworth, At-
chison, St. Joseph (\$1,000,000), and
Omaha. The cost of the bridges was
\$11,000,000, or \$3,000,000 less than
the single bridge and approaches at St.
Louis. The Ohio is bridged eight
times below Pittsburgh, at a cost of
\$16,000,000. The Mississippi is bridged
at St. Louis, Hannibal, Keokuk,
Burlington, Clinton, Dubuque, Wi-
nona, La Crosse, St. Paul, and other
places, at a cost of \$25,000,000. It is
stated that the bridges of the United
States, built since the war, have cost
\$150,000,000.

LETTER FROM CROMWELL.

CROMWELL, KY., Dec. 12th.

Cromwell is still fully alive to all
she claims, but is quiet and affords but
little of interest for the public.

Farmers in the neighborhood have
begun stripping tobacco.
The school here is still increasing
and has a patronage of fifty-two.

Miss Wille, from Evansville, is visit-
ing her parents and family at this
place.

Master Gordon Taylor obtained the
highest standing in Cromwell school
for last month. His average scholar-
ship was 98, the maximum being 100.
A valuable series of meetings are be-
ing held at Salem church near this
place.

Your new poetical correspondent,
Del Crow, has almost become a favor-
ite with this community, by her skill-
ful arrangement in meters of some
beautiful thoughts in "Beauty and
Honor."

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Exact Size of Our \$15 Watches



A KEY—THAT
WILL WIND ANY WATCH

C. P. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers
(by Mail) Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

Friend Mehemit.

My head has been so befuddled this
last three weeks that I could scarcely
think of anything to write about, but
it has become again clear, and I will
continue to enlighten you on the pecu-
liarities of this strange people.
The different sects of Christianity,
that I mentioned in my second of third
epistle to you, have all different ideas
of morality and the right way of en-
joying life. While some cry aloud and
turn up their eyeballs at what they
are pleased to term "the vanities of this
life," others tolerate them, and yet
again others actually allow them. But
the first mentioned class predominates
in the part of the country, where I so-
journ at present. Every little innocent
amusement is cried down with holy
horror by the fanatical priests of those
sects, and now the whole country ap-
pears more like a house of mourning,
than the home of a brave, free, light-
hearted people. It has become a sin,
in the eyes of those parasites of virtue,
to even play a simple air on a musical
instrument. Every amusement that
was once allowable and which the peo-
ple took a pride in, is denounced as an
abhorrence in the sight of God, and the
poor deluded dupes are told by those
longfaced masters of theirs, that
everything which pleases the passions
emanates directly from the old Devil
himself. Such ideas as these, while
they may please a few old fogies, are
sure in the end to become disgusting to
the masses, and such, in my belief,
they have become at the present time.

I believe, friend Mehemit, when the
priests and teachers of a people go be-
yond their sphere, in dictating what is
right and what is wrong, in such trivial
matters as innocent amusements, they
are taking upon themselves more than
even their sacred calling enjoins upon
them, and in the end they must work
a greater evil than the one they aim to
abolish, by such narrow-minded, big-
otted fanaticism.

If I was capable of giving advice,
I would advise them to keep within the
sphere of their religious duties, and
let the people have their own way in
the matter of amusements, so long as
those amusements do not conflict with
the social morality of society at large.
If they would do this thing, this would
be a happier country, and her sons
would be braver men, for we see in
different nationalities that mirth and
bravery go hand in hand together.

Another thing that strikes me, friend
Mehemit, is the inconsistency, dis-
played in preaching one thing and be-
lieving another; for those people are
taught in their holy book that mirth
is the life of both body and soul, but
their preachers declare, such passages
have a different meaning, and say that
the common people must not take upon
themselves the task of interpreting
such obscure passages, which they say
are only intelligible to themselves.
But the floodgates of popular opinion
have at length broken loose, and the
masses have determined to have their
own way in such matters, at the ex-
pense of even the religion the cherish
most. I like Christianity, friend Me-
hemit, for it has a great many redeem-
ing qualities that elevates it far above
the religion of our native Egypt; but
the intolerance of some and the fanat-
icism of others of the different sects are
great drawbacks to my ultimate con-
version to its tenets.

I will try and do better in my next;
meanwhile my heartfelt wish is, that
your shadow may never grow less.

ALI BEN HAMAD.

Notice.

I offer my farm for sale, containing one
hundred acres, on Caney creek in Ohio
county, eighteen miles East of Hartford,
one-half mile of Ferguson's station and
White Run Post Office, on the L. & P.
R. R. Seventy-five acres of bottom land
in cultivation, under good fence, good
dwelling house, large barn, and all other
out buildings necessary on a farm. There
is a bank of coal within fifty yards of the
house, where all the coal can be got ne-
cessary for the house at small cost.
N. Y. DAY.

McHENRY & HILL.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice in Ohio and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky,
not ly.

F. P. MORGAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HARTFORD, KY.

(Office west of courthouse over Hardwick &
Nall's store.)
Will practice in inferior and superior courts
of this commonwealth.
Special attention given to cases in bank-
ruptcy.
F. P. Morgan is also examiner, and will
take depositions—correctly—will be ready to
oblige all parties at all times.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HARTFORD, KY.

<

THE HERALD.



AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS
Before the New Liberty Grange,
Ohio County, Ky.

BY THE MASTER.

The question is sometimes asked, "Is the Grange a moralizing institution?" and in response to a request from our Worthy Lecturer I propose answering this question briefly. Since the fall of man, we find that the human race have been prone to fall into the very lowest depths of degradation, and when left unrestrained by moralizing influences, and untamed by civilized education, man has fallen into the very lowest depths of superstition and barbarism; but when brought under the influence of education, morality and religion, he has been raised to a position where he could seek the great aim of earthly ambition, which is human happiness. Hence the importance of educational, moralizing and religious institutions. Whilst we do not claim that the Grange is a religious institution, we claim that it is both an educational and a moral institution, and as such is a help to the Church and to good government.

There are many other organizations in the world which have for their object the amelioration of the sufferings of the human race, and the bettering of the condition of man, which have been instrumental in doing much good; and the Order of Patrons of Husbandry do not entertain any jealousy or hatred or bitterness of feeling toward any of the orders and associations, but the true spirit of our order is to work hand in hand with them for the general good of our race. For whenever the humble tillers of the soil are enlightened and educated in the science of agriculture, which is the basis of all wealth, a step is taken which will certainly add to the prosperity of all classes; and whenever a spirit of sociability and charity is cultivated in the mind and hearts of the great laboring classes, a step is taken which will certainly add to the general happiness of the race, for this element constitutes by far the larger portion of the race, and upon this element depends all other classes, and with this element all others, of whatever station, must have a close connection. The efforts then, of the Patrons of Husbandry for self-improvement and for exerting a moralizing influence, will, we trust be appreciated by their Order and other associations. One principle of the Order is to foster and build up an educational interest, which, though it be fostered by the Commonwealth, must languish and die unless the masses of the people take an interest. But when the great masses of the people are alive to the importance of general education, and are eager to improve the advantage held out by the Commonwealth, the common cause will prosper, and public schools will accomplish the ends for which they were created. Not only is general education a principle of the Order, but a professional education, or an education in the principles and science of agriculture is one of the grand objects. Lawyers have their law schools and colleges, at which instruction is given in regard to the practice of their profession, and thus become eminent in their calling. Physicians have their medical institutes and universities, where they can become familiar with all that pertains to the medical profession. Military men have institutes and academies where the science of warfare and military tactics are taught, but in all the land there can scarcely be found an institution for the benefit of the agriculturist, there is as much science in successful agriculture as in any of the learned professions. This great lack we trust, in part, will be supplied through the medium of the Grange, and by this means a general interest will be aroused among the farmers, and the standard of agriculture will be raised from its present low status, infusing into the farmer a deeper, higher energy, a loftier pride and a feeling of contentment and self-respect which is necessary to their thrift and success. This accomplished, would certainly bring them into a condition in which they could take more interest in education, bestow more time upon the cultivation of the mental as well as the moral faculties, thereby becoming free, intelligent and thinking beings. Wherever we see a community of thrifty and energetic farmers, we see a moral neighborhood; and wherever we see a community where agriculture is carried on in a slovenly manner, with little or no success, we see that vice

and immorality abound. There will seem to be no ambition or aspiration for cultivated society, and the rude vulgar actions of semi-civilization, such as hunting and fishing and strolling on the sabbath day, and many other such practices, will be the order of the day. I refer my hearers to their own observation for the truth of this statement. From these reflections, I conclude then that the Grange is indirectly a moralizing institution.

I take the position further, that the Grange is directly a moralizing institution, from the fact its principles are strictly moral, and teach strictly moral lessons.

The principles of charity is one of the leading features of the Order, and that alone should recommend it to the favorable consideration of the world. It is enjoined upon the members to visit and nurse the sick, minister unto the wants of the distressed and needy, and lend a helping hand to those who are in want, thus calling forth the highest, noblest feeling of human nature.

Men are generally inclined to be selfish, and in this age, when money getting seems to be the predominant passion, this selfishness leads to avarice and covetousness, and in the grand rush for wealth, and fame, and glory, the moral obligations of man to man are forgotten, and the golden rule given by inspiration is little heeded.

I am inclined to think that the farmer's movement will be a powerful check to this fast growing passion, and serve as a protection to the farmers against organized efforts on the part of rings and monopolies to extortion from them their just earnings.

Bound by the mystic tie in one brotherhood, obligated to cherish the principles of charity and love, with interest identical and inseparable, the farmers of this grand country can, and certainly will restrain the selfish passions of each other, cultivate a spirit of brotherly kindness, promote the morals of our country, and in so doing elevate the standard of society. Not only are the principles of the Order strictly moral, but every species of immorality is forbidden by its counsels and its laws. Indolence and extravagance are discouraged, and industry and economy are commended. Cruelty and barbarism to the domestic animals are forbidden, while kindness and care to the same are enjoined. Litigation and contentions are discouraged, and forbearance and conciliation toward all are made prominent principles for our guidance and our rule. And if subordinate Granges will but work faithfully and judiciously, I am satisfied that there will be a marked improvement in the general farming operations among the members of the Order, from the arousing of the energies and ambition, which are too frequently inactive. All will become anxious to keep up with their brethren of the Grange in the improvements of their farming operations, and slothfulness and carelessness, to a great extent, will give place to energetic and tidy management.

I would remark that every lesson taught by the Grange manual is strictly moral, and points us to an Overruling Providence. We are taught that we are dependent upon the Great Master of the Universe for every good and perfect gift. We are taught to study and obey the laws of nature in the cultivation of the soil, and then turn to God for the increase. We are taught to admire the works of Nature in all its beauty and grandeur as the handiwork of the Divine Hand.

The great principle of making farmers' homes pleasant and happy and attractive is made prominent in the Grange, not only by cultivating the moral and mental faculties, but by neatness, and tidiness, and rural adornments, such as beautiful and make pleasant the country home.

Country homes are the pleasantest, and should be the happiest homes in the world. Unlike the home in crowded cities, which are enveloped in dust and smoke and impure air, almost obscuring at times the light of the "King of day," with the almost deafening roar of rushing wheels and machinery, and the monotonous din of the thronging thousand, always on the air; the country home is blessed with the pure air and pleasant sunshine, and the delicate ear is saluted by the rich melodies of the forest warblers, and the voices of domestic fowls and animals which are under the care and protection of the farmer. Let these homes be made more attractive, not by costly and extravagant appurtenances, but by the rural adornments fashioned by the ingenious hand of the mother and sister, whose kind words and pleasant smiles will also do much toward removing the burdens, and lightening the toils and labors of the husband and brother, and the farmer's son will not seek pleasure away from home, in the haunts of wickedness and sin, nor will they be so anxious to rush off to the crowded cities, where they are surrounded on every hand by temptations and snares,

but home will be a pleasure to them, and they be saved from vice, degradation and ruin.

I have now answered the question propounded by the worthy Lecturer, in a brief and somewhat desultory manner, and I maintain that the Grange is directly and indirectly a moralizing institution, and that the prejudice and bitterness entertained by some toward the Grange, is but for the want of a proper knowledge of its workings and its true principles. Allow me now to urge upon the members the importance of faithfulness to the principles and to the obligations taken as Patrons of Husbandry. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing right. Let not carelessness and neglect cause us to fail in our duty to the Order, to our brethren, or to our race. Let not envy, jealousy, or strife mar the peace of our organization, but let charity, kindness and forbearance characterize all our acts towards and with one another.

MEASURE 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre within an inch. An acre contains 4,840 square yards. A square mile contains 640 acres.

The best way to catch hawks or owls is to set up a high pole with a steel trap on the top. The birds often alight directly in the trap.

There is said to be no cure for contracted hoof resulting from laminitis or fever of the feet, otherwise known as "founder." The change is in the structure of the hoof and therefore beyond remedy.

A good patron must be a man of thought and reflection; for without these he can never know how to direct his industry, or understand in what economy exists; and without well directed industry and a wise and prudent economy, no patron can prosper.

Windgalls in horses are the result of inflammation of the sheaths of the tendons, by which is caused an excessive secretion of the synovial fluid. The inflammation is generally caused by over exertion, sprains, or strains in driving or drawing. They may be temporarily removed by pressure and cold bandages, or by careful blistering; but as they return on the first occasion of extra exertion the treatment is scarcely worth while.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—The following is a receipt for making hard soap, which is said to be excellent and economical. Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized, for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling until all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and one-half pounds new stone lime, four galls of soft water, one-half pound of borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil until all is dissolved. When well settled, pour of the clear lye, wash out the kettle, and put in the clear lye, grease and borax; boil until it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard, cut into bars and put on boards to dry.

CARPETS may be restored by using a tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water to their original color.

WARTS.—By rubbing them, night and morning, with a piece of murate of ammonia is said to cause their disappearance without pain or scar.

CROUP can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater and shave off, in small particles, about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix with about twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

WM. F. GREGORY.

(County Judge.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office in the courthouse.

J. F. COLLINS.

DRUGGIST

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought at

The Highest Market Price.

Remember the place, west side public square opposite the court house, Hartford, Ky. not 17.

REMINGTON.

WHAT A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT for my Wife, Daughter, Sister, or Mother, the noiseless, light running Remington

SEWING MACHINE,

the latest improved Machine in the market will sew from the finest gossamer to the heaviest sole leather, with all

Ease and Perfection.

Every machine we sell is fully warranted for five years, and by one of the best Companies in America. Should any machine fail to give the most perfect satisfaction to the purchaser, we will

REFUND THE MONEY

TAKE BACK THE MACHINE.

Every machine we sell, or have sold, is sold upon this guarantee, and out of hundreds sold, and now being sold on a largely increased demand, none.

SINGLE MACHINE

has been returned to us; but, on the contrary, each machine sold helps to swell the demand. All who try the Remington, pronounce it

SUPERIOR IN EVERY

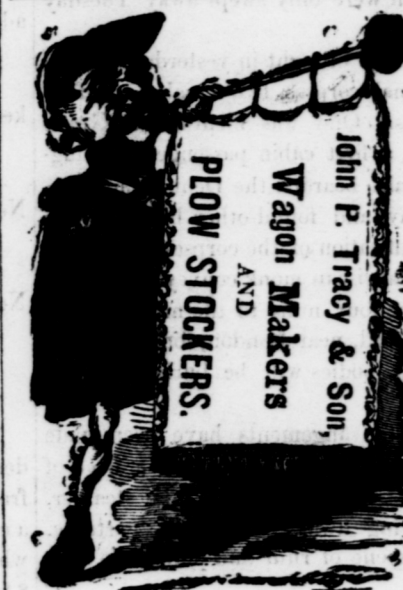
RESPECT

to any machine in the market. Any person owning a Sewing Machine which is noisy, worn out, or does not do the work required, will find it to their advantage to send us a description of their machine, and get our

LIBERAL TERMS OF EXCHANGE

for the light running Remington. We have recently come to Hartford, and expect to remain here, until every family in Ohio and adjoining counties is supplied with a Sewing Machine; but do not wait for us to canvass and hunt you up, but send in your orders for machines, and they will be promptly attended to. No pains will be spared in instructing parties who buy machines. Machines can be bought on monthly or quarterly installments. Patrons will please write under Seal of your Grange for circular and special terms, as agreed upon by the Executive Committee of Kentucky and Tennessee State Granges. Liberal discounts to Farmers' clubs, and all cash purchasers. Call and examine our Machine. We will take pleasure in showing you it, whether you wish to buy or not.

Please address J. W. SUTTON,
Agent at Hartford for Ohio and adjoining counties.



We do not like to blow our own trumpet so we have engaged a printer to do it for us. The likeness is striking, if not entirely accurate. It will be noticed that he is blowing very hard, so much so that the photographer became alarmed for his personal safety, fearing that the printer might burst asunder and demolish everything within range, but the printer assured him that he could not blow on Tracy & Son's work too hard. They could stand a great deal of wind, and in that he was right. If our work will not bear examination we would not want it talked about.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARTFORD HOUSE,

L. J. LYON, Propr.
HARTFORD, KY.

I have recently rented the above House, and have furnished it in elegant style, and comfortable men will find it to their advantage to stop with me, as the

Hartford House is situated in the business portion of town. Nice rooms can be furnished in which to display their samples.

My table will at all times be provided with the best eating the market affords, and every attention will be paid to those who may please to give me their patronage.

A Good Feed Stable

is connected with the House, and stock can be well provided for. Respectfully,
L. J. LYON.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

—AT COST—

A handsome assortment of Bibles and Testaments from the

American Bible Society

in the Depository at V. P. ADDINGTON'S. These books are sold at actual cost, and no one need be without the Scripture, as he has

Cheap Bibles for Donation

to those not able to buy. Call and examine them.

BIG CLIFTY HOTEL,

BIG CLIFTY, KY.

This hotel is situated on the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, and the day train from Paducah to Louisville stops here for dinner. Ample time is given passengers to eat, and a first-class dinner is furnished for only 50 cents. SAMUEL GOODMAN, Prop.

MILLWOOD HOTEL,

MILLWOOD, KY.

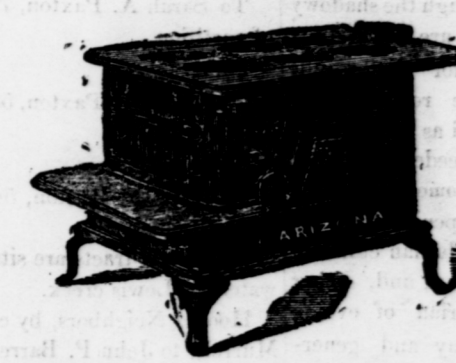
H. K. WELLS, - - - Prop.

The day train from Louisville to Paducah stops for dinner at this place. Passengers will find a good dinner for the small sum of 50 cents. The dining stop long enough to give passengers sufficient time to eat.

GEO. KLEIN

GEO. KLEIN & BRO.

HARTFORD, KY.



Dealers in housefurnishing goods, for general kitchen and table use. We keep constantly on hand, the celebrated

ARIZONA COOKING STOVE,

Seven sizes for either coal or wood. House-keepers are delighted with its superior cooking and baking. It has no equal anywhere. Call and see for yourself.

New Goods! New Goods!

Just received, a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, NOTIONS &c.

A complete stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

And everything kept in a first-class dry goods house

GIVE US A CALL.

No trouble to show our goods.

L. ROSENBERG & BRO.

N. E.—Highest market price paid for country produce.

L. J. LYON.

Dealer in

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

HARTFORD, KY.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries and Confectioneries, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

I will also pay the highest cash price for hides, sheep pelts, eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, beans, etc. not 17



J. F. YAGER,

Sale and Livery Stable,

HARTFORD, KY.

I desire to inform the citizens of Hartford and vicinity that I am prepared to furnish Saddle and Harness Stock, Buggies and conveyances of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. Horses taken to feed or board by the day, week or month. A liberal share of patronage solicited. not 17

N. G. MERRILL

S. J. WART.

MERRILL & HART,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 172 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

n251y

Unquestionably the best Sustained Work of the kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as an entertainer, of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or degraded tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with it, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good, and not evil, all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS.

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4.00

\$1.00 inclusive prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Harper's Magazine, Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Harper's Magazine, at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for \$20.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for 25 per cent. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, by binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

LIVERPOOL.

Security and Indemnity.

CAPITAL,—\$10,000,000 GOLD.

CASH ASSETS, OVER \$12,000,000 GOLD

CASH ASSETS IN U. S., \$1,837,984 GOLD

Losses paid without discount, refer to 12th edition of Company's policy.

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN, General Agents, Louisville, Kentucky

BARRETT & BROS., Agents, Hartford, Ky.

JNO. M. KLEIN

L. F. WOERNER,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMP-

ION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT.

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which have so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE. The Aldine while issued with the regularity, has none of the temporary or staid interests characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest collection of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of The Aldine will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, The Aldine is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possession of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes, for ten times its cost; and there, there is the charm.

The national feature of The Aldine must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While The Aldine is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative taste, one that will discriminate on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while pleading before the patrons of The Aldine, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources. The artistic illustration of American scenery original with The Aldine is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interpretation of landscape, marine, figure and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of The Aldine is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical discussions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Best Friend" will be welcome to every household. Everybody loves such a dog, and it is well to see and so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barked at it. Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Decided the chromo every advance subscriber to The Aldine for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union sends the originals of all The Aldine pictures, which with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers 100 different pictures, valued at over \$3,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of The Aldine. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application including a stamp.

TERMS:

One Subscription, entitling to The Aldine one year, the portrait, and the Art Union.

Six Dollars per annum, In Advance.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen copies of The Aldine, 50 cents

The Aldine will hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; each for subscribers must be sent the publishers direct or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publisher, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the same signature of J. A. Surron, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED. Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser, will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

35 Maiden Lane, New York.

JOSEPH VAUGHT,

BLACKSMITH,

HARTFORD, KY.

All kinds of Blacksmithing done in good style and at the lowest price for cash.

HORSE-SHOEING.

done a specialty. Will shoe all round for \$1.25 mol 17

1875 AGAIN! 1875